

# THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS

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## WOMAN'S NEW RESPONSIBILITY.

Now let us get the implications of woman's enfranchisement precisely fixed. Many have discovered in the "votes for women" movement a demand for privilege. But the women who have striven year in and year out to prevent equal franchise have had no misconception on this score. By them let all women be instructed.

The Nineteenth amendment means that the rights of citizenship are granted to women not only, but that the obligations of citizenship are imposed on them. Chief among the obligations is the taking of a citizen's part in the conduct of government, primarily by voting for representatives who, under our system, act for the people in public affairs. Much more is implied than the privilege of using the ballot. They should prepare to take their share in the public business of the country, take an active interest in public questions, in political organization, serve on election boards and on juries—which may not seem so emancipating.

This may seem to be expecting more from the women than a great many men contribute, but it is paying the women the compliment of placing them on an equality with the most public-spirited men rather than the indifferent and negative citizen. From what has been observed of the attitude of women in political campaigns they display a keenness, an insight and a determination that most men might do well to emulate. It is on these demonstrated faculties that the hopes for the betterment of politics, administration and government through the participation of women are based.

## THE WRONG ATTITUDE.

Something of a conflict has arisen between state and national authorities in regard to railroad rates on intrastate traffic, perhaps it would be better to say that in at least two instances the state authorities incline now to follow the lead of the Interstate Commerce Commission and permit intrastate rates to be put on same basis as interstate rates. New York demands that its chief line shall restrict itself to its charter rate of fare, though the matter is to be heard further before being finally settled. In Illinois the Public Service Commission insists on returning to the 2-cent rate. It would afford an anomalous situation should a long haul passenger in interstate traffic be compelled to pay substantially twice the rate of fare charged the short haul intrastate traveler. Should the policy of making intrastate rates lower than the interstate be upheld in these two instances other states would be prone to take like action and that would defeat the very purpose of the increases given the railroads—to enable them to rehabilitate themselves. If the railroads are to reap the benefit the higher rates need to be uniform regardless of state lines. Only in that way can the roads reach a sound financial and physical basis.

It may be assumed that intrastate passengers, should they consult their own selfish interests alone, would choose to pay 2 cents a mile, rather than 3-6 cents, but if payment of 2 cents means still further inefficiency and reduced service, does not wisdom dictate the higher fare, if it will lead to the kind of service the country needs and must have. It is possible that the increases in both fares and freight rates are temporary, simply a means to enable the roads to regain position where they can adequately serve the public, a form of bonus that is not intended to be perpetual, should the need for it pass. To be effective it should not be nullified by conflicting state regulations.

Such a policy would at least delay the day when reduced freight rates and passenger fares could be realized. We need enlarged transportation facilities, and if we must pay more in order to gain that end, the burden should fall evenly everywhere regardless of state lines.

## DON'T YOU FEEL SORRY?

Sugar dealers caught in the recent price slump with large stocks on their hands are appealing to the department of justice to save them from loss, according to John F. Crosby, acting head of the department campaign to lower the most of living, and a wave of pity, bringing tears to the eyes of housewives has swept the country since their plight became known. It certainly is a pitiful thing to contemplate and make even strong men weep. When people consider how they have been bled by being forced to pay 32 cents a pound for what they used to pay five; when it is remembered how they cannot put up fruit for winter use because of the price, their sympathy for the sugar growers will be readily understood. When news comes that the sugar profiteers have been soaked good and hard we will all arise and sing the doxology.

SOLOMON SAID there was nothing new under the sun—but that was before the girls wore summer furs.

THERE IS TOO much news in the papers to give much attention to the man who got caught in a folding bed.

IT IS ALL RIGHT to give the devil his dues, but nobody is required to pay him time and a half for overtime.

IT SHOULD NOT be held against Senator Harding that he once worked as a reporter—that was when he needed the money.

ALMOST ANY CITY man could present a scheme for doubling the products of the farm without extra cost.

INSTEAD OF QUITTING the bandit game altogether Villa might have come north and opened a shop for regulating prices upwards.

THERE SEEMS to be a new movement toward the farms—and the better they can conceal a moonshine plant the more desirable they are.

SOMEBODY WILL need to develop a prune with more kick if it is to vie in popularity with the raisin.

AS LONG AS a baldheaded man can grow a little fringe about the ears he holds out hope to the barbers.

A LOT OF FOLKS act as if they would rather be hard up than perspire.

## TENN. LEGISLATURE

### ADJOURNS TILL SAT.

#### Suffragists In Solid Phalanx Resist the Antis Successfully.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 20.—Standing like a stone wall the immortal suffragists today found 43 again blocked the antis and prevented an adjournment of the house of representatives from Friday until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. They then forced 19 a. m. Saturday for the next session date.

Every man who voted Wednesday for or against ratification today was in his seat, and every man lined up exactly as he did on that occasion. Speaker Walker failed to avail himself of his opportunity to call up the ratification resolution for reconsideration despite his claims last night at the anti mass meeting that he had fifty-three votes against suffrage.

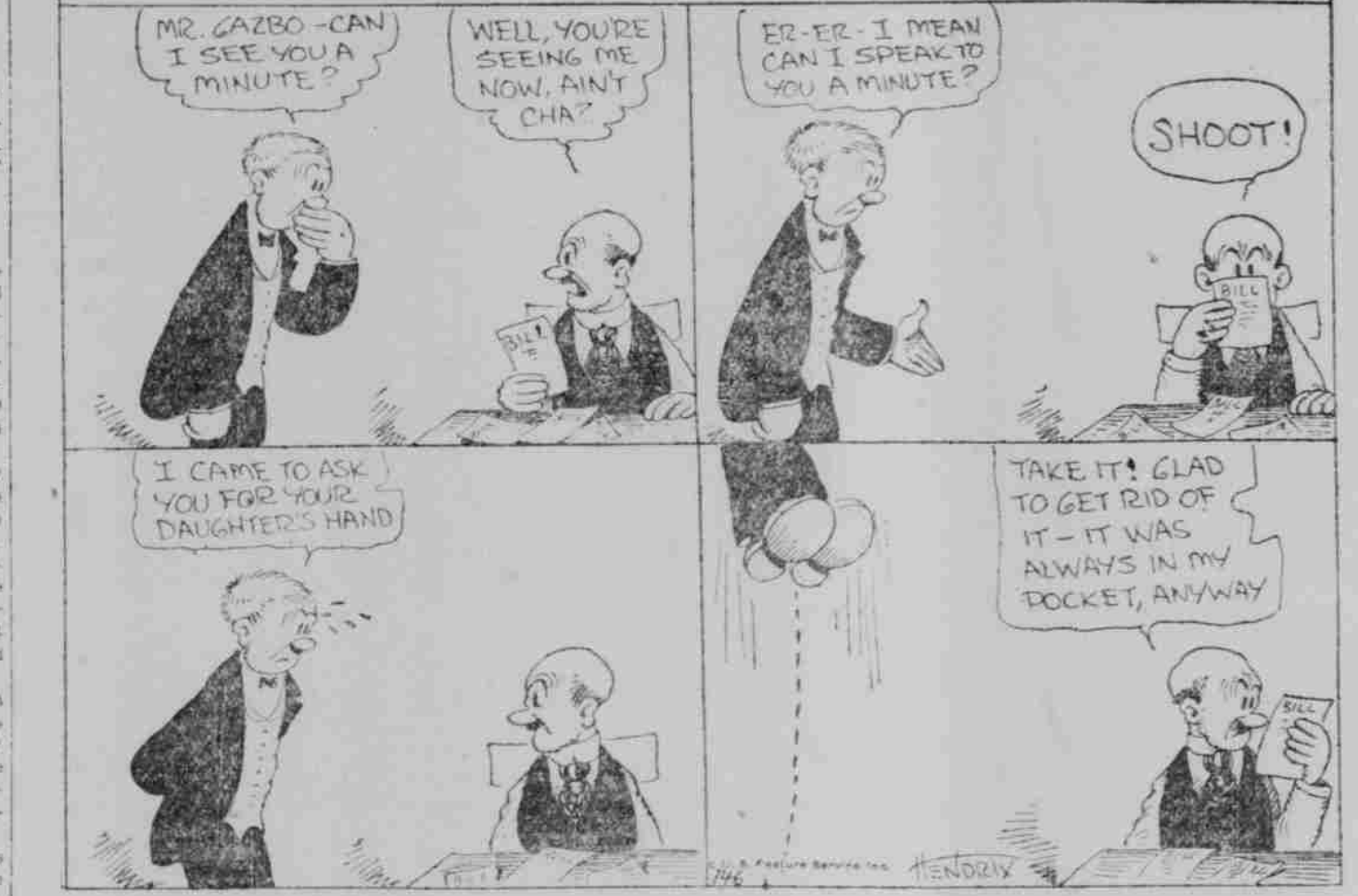
Today was the last day in which Speaker Walker alone had the right to bring up the resolution. Tomorrow any member can do so and suffrage leaders intend to bring it up immediately, table it and have the Tennessee suffrage fight over.

Disturbing rumors of the defections of two men from suffrage ranks were met today when both men voted ringingly against the Monday adjournment and a sigh of relief went up from throughout the packed hall.

The antis made no move of any kind in the house today in regard either to reconsideration of the ratification or probe of bribery charges. The day went smoothly with the passage of routine measures, until adjournment came. Antis immediately moved to make it three o'clock Monday afternoon. Instantly twenty suffrage men were on their feet, demanding roll call. As the men one by one answered as they had Wednesday suffragists cheered.

When the result was announced, 43 against Monday to 47 for it, the antis gave up and allowed the motion for adjournment to Saturday to be carried without roll call. Their only chance tomorrow is to be absent in great enough number to break the constitutional quorum of 66.

## CHRONIC GROUCHES



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As the members filed out, suffragists in the hall were singing "American" in chorus. The great volume of the national hymn filled the hall, having tears streamed from the eyes of many suffrage women who wept with pride at the gallant 43.

## NOTICE

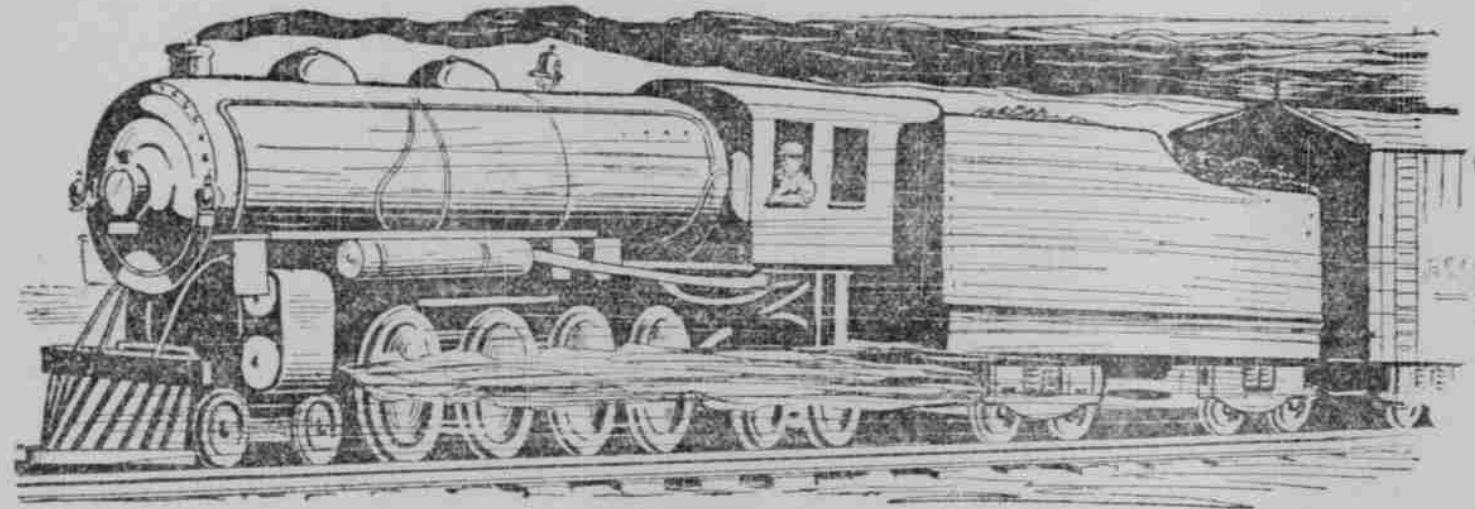
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Having outlined the indispensability of railways and the utter untenableness of unauthorized strikes on railways, this railroad company submits to your judgment and sense of fairness the question of what should be your attitude towards the men who had the moral courage to stand up and defy the mob in order to protect the public's interests which after all are your interests. These men bore the jeers and risked the violence of those who did not understand the facts; but they willingly took the risk that public disaster might be avoided. Fully aware of the dangers that threatened them and realizing that the security of their country was at stake, these men saw their duty and acted accordingly.

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